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OPPOSITION PARTIES AGREE TO AIR BATTLES IN PACIFIC

Determined Jap Attacks To
Retake Lost Territories
Beaten Back

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. The Navy Department on Saturday disclosed that American planes based on Guadal Canal island have shot down fifteen bombers and five fighters. Counter blows by American dive-bombers have developed against Japanese occupied Gizo island.

The text of the Navy 'communique' states: "SOUTH PACIFIC (All dates east longitude): The Japanese are continuing their determined efforts to dislodge the American forces from the Guadal Canal and Tulagi area of the Solomons. Enemy air raids against our positions in this area continue."

On September ninth 26 enemy bombers escorted by ZERO fighters attacked our installations on Guadal Canal. Unit and state aircraft shot down five bombers and four fighters. On September tenth 27 enemy bombers attacked Guadal Canal. Four of the Japanese planes were shot down.

On September eleventh 26 enemy bombers with fighter escort again attacked Guadal Canal installations. Six bombers and one fighter were shot down by United States planes. Enemy destroyers shelled our positions all night.

On September eleventh our Douglas 'Dauntless' dive-bombers attacked enemy installations on Gizo Island in the New Georgia group. A small enemy surface craft was sunk and considerable damage was done to buildings and installations.

United States marines assisted by dive-bombers and fighters continued to seek out and engage enemy troops in the interior of Guadal Canal. The enemy has reinforced and supplied his units by means of small craft which approach the shore under cover of darkness. Despite opposition to these landings, it has not been possible to prevent them entirely.

GREATEST AIR BATTLE OF WAR
Reuters' special correspondent with the American fleet in the South-West Pacific says (DELAID).

The greatest air battle of the war in this theatre occurred in the second phase of the battle of the Solomons when Japan's determined attempt to retake territory lost in the first phase was repulsed. The Japanese planned to land thousands of troops on Guadal Canal under cover of warship and air bombardment, but their air forces were smashed out of the skies and their fleet turned back.

Enemy bombers escorted by ZERO fighters attacked our task force. Anti-aircraft fire from the American ships blazed so continuously that the ships themselves appeared to be on fire and Japanese planes dropped all around me as I watched from the bridge. Out of seventy planes in this attack a group of only ten got through to drop their bombs.

Fifteen torpedo planes were intercepted by American fighters forty miles from our ships and eight were quickly shot down. The rest fled.

HEAVY JAP. LOSSES
The Japanese had two main forces, one consisting of aircraft carriers with battleships, heavy and light cruisers and destroyers and the other centring round a small carrier escorted by one heavy cruiser and two destroyers.

Marine and navy bombers on the morning of August 25 attacked a group of Japanese ships to the north of Florida Island and set fire to a transport and a heavy cruiser, while other vessels fled. The entire action was in the air, surface ships not getting within miles of each other.

Many Japanese ships were damaged including the small aircraft carrier believed to be 'Ryukyo'. Ninety-six Japanese planes were shot down. Our losses were one ship damaged and eight pilots missing.

RAID ON BUNA
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: The Allied raid on Buna was one of the heaviest yet made in the New Guinea area. It is officially stated that the raids started at dawn and continued over a period of approximately two hours.

Referring to the Owen Stanley area a spokesman said that the position is essentially unchanged in comparison with yesterday.

OBLIGE MAXWELL?

NATIONAL DEMAND IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

PROSPECTS OF ASSEMBLY DEBATE: SANT
SINGH ON C-IN-C'S LIBEL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13

Mr. N. M. Joshi has given notice of a substitute resolution to Sir Reginald Maxwell's motion to consider the situation in India, recommending, to the Governor-General to release the Congress leaders, remove the ban on the Congress and take steps for complete transfer of real power to the Indian people in such a manner as may be acceptable to the main elements among the people or, failing that, in such a manner as in the opinion of an agreed arbitrator ought to be satisfactory to these main elements.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia has given notice of a resolution condemning the lawlessness and disorders in the country and approving the Government action, to suppress the movement.—United Press.

ANEY LEAVES IT TO MAXWELL

PROSPECT OF ASSEMBLY
DEBATE

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13

Two interesting developments have occurred in connection with the general political debate commencing on Tuesday in the Assembly. The first is that Sir Reginald Maxwell—not Mr. Aney whose name as Leader of the House was originally announced in this connection—is to move the official resolution that "situation in India be taken into consideration."

According to lobby talk, Mr. Aney expressed unwillingness to initiate the debate and said, the Home Member was the proper person to explain and defend Government's policy. He will, however, take part in the debate. The second is that as a result of Party consultations, it has now been proposed that no amendments should be moved on behalf of any Party. This is intended to prevent unnecessary wrangles on the floor of the House over political questions and secure a free and frank debate without intrusion of party rivalries or attempt to try one party's strength against another. It has more or less been agreed that all amendments should be drawn and that the motion should, though fully discussed, be allowed to be "talked out."

WORK FOR NEW SESSION

Sant Singh On C-in-C's
Remarks

DELHI, Sept. 12

Six adjournment motions have hitherto been tabled for the Central Assembly Session beginning on Monday.

Sardar Sant Singh has two of them in his name, one to discuss "the libellous remarks of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief concerning the politicians and the youth of India in the course of His Excellency's broadcast on September 10."

A 'communique' on Saturday says: "OWEN STANLEY: 'The enemy made no further advances. Allied air units are supporting our ground forces.'"

NORMANBY ISLAND: Allied heavy bombers attacked two enemy destroyers, obtaining a direct hit. One of which was observed to be on fire and sinking by the stern.

Rafts and personnel were seen in the water. Our medium bombers scored a very near miss on the second warship, probably damaging it. All our planes returned.

BUNA: An enemy aerodrome was subjected to two heavy raids by Allied medium bombers and attack plan. All bombs hit the target area. Three grounded planes and a number of trucks were destroyed. Several fires were started. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but there was no interception.

TEON ISLAND: Allied medium bombers attacked buildings and a small vessel with unobserved results.

Inside Story Of Tokyo's Bravery!

TEHRAN, Sept. 13

The Japanese people as a whole, have lost all enthusiasm for the war, Mr. Hammond Namazi, prominent Persian businessman, told Reuters on his return from Tokyo.

"Constant newspaper stories of overwhelming victories fail to stir them now," he said.

"In Tokyo there is acute shortage of food and clothing. Petrol-driven vehicles are practically non-existent and the people are still worried about the American raid on Tokyo last April."

Judging by my talks with Japanese officers, the Japanese army has the healthiest respect for its Soviet Army and would hesitate to attack Russia."

Mr. Namazi is convinced that the Japanese hate and fear the Germans and accept as inevitable, a long war against Germany. He should she win the present struggle Japanese businessmen are doubtful of Japan's capacity to wage a long war. They say that for best hope lies in Germany being defeated and the Allies so exhausted that they will offer Japan favourable peace terms.—Reuters.

UNREST IN VICHY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13

Unrest in Vichy is apparently increasing. The Vichy correspondent, "Dagens Nyheter" reports that during the night of Friday-Saturday, soldiers were called up and machine-guns placed everywhere on house balconies. The correspondent adds, "Hundreds of rumours are circulating but it is officially declared that this was an exercise which will be repeated in the near future."

R. A. F. ATTACK ON CENTRAL BURMA

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13

Blenheim bombers of the R. A. F. on Saturday September 12 carried out a successful attack on railway communications at Mandalay in Central Burma.

Trucks and trucks in the station yards were straddled with bombs and in spite of anti-aircraft fire, direct hits were registered on rolling stock, a railway building, and the main line junction to Rangoon.

Further south, at Proma, a double-decked steamer on the Irrawaddy was attacked and two men were killed.

From these operations, all our aircraft returned safely.—A. P.

"PART WITH POWER HERE AND NOW"

Mahasabha's Call To British Govt. To Give
Up Policy Of Drift

DELHI, Sept. 13

"The definite momentum that the Hindu Mahasabha demand has received from various political parties emboldens us again to call upon the British Government to take the initiative without any further delay," says a statement issued on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha Committee by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna and Raja Maheshwar Dayal. We can now confidently assume that as a result of our contacts with different political groups our demand for the declaration of India's independence and for the immediate formation of a Provisional Government is a National Demand.

Our move has received the support of recognised leaders who are responsible heads of Provincial Administration and who are to-day co-operating with the British Government in working the present constitution. Both the Premiers of Bengal and Sind have lent their support to our scheme for the solution of the Indian deadlock and the Punjab Premier has expressed his sympathy. The undisputed leaders of the great Sikh community have joined us. Important sections of the great Muslim community have spoken in unmistakable terms through their accredited leaders, the President of the Azad Muslim Conference and the President of the All-India Muslim Conference.

Seldom in the history of British Administration in India has such remarkable unanimity of political opinion been manifested as has been exhibited on this critical occasion. The leader of the Indian Christian community, Sir Maharaj Singh and outstanding personalities have given us their good wishes and have promised their whole-hearted co-operation.

"GIVE UP POLICY OF DRIFT"
We definitely refuse to accept Mr. Churchill's statement as the last word in Indo-British politics. We call upon England in her own interest as well as in the interest of the millions of Indian people to give up the present policy of drift and boldly to respond to the National Demand of India. India can no longer remain satisfied with mere promises to advance the cause of self-Government after the termination of the present war. We put the British Government to the test here and now and call upon them to part with power and not to persist in the Authoritarian attitude to force down our throats a scheme which has been hatched behind our back six thousand miles away without any reference to the people of India. We recognise that Fascism is a menace and must be fought against for the good of humanity. In the name of the humanity of India, we are compelled to call upon the British Government not to imitate Fascist methods of ruling millions of Indians by force but to satisfy the Indian National aspiration and to recognise the independence of India. Violence begets violence and will thwart the cause of the United Nations and will help the enemies of both England and India.

LEADERS SUPPORT IT
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A. V. KISAN SABHA CENTRAL COUNCIL
PATNA, Sept. 13

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, General Secretary, has announced that a meeting of the Central Council of the All-India Kisan Sabha will be held in Bombay on 14th September and on subsequent days.—A. P.

Big Nazi Defeat On Leningrad Front

SOVIET BLOCKS ADVANCE ON STALINGRAD

Desperate Non-Stop Tank And Air Battles Continue

MOSCOW, Sept. 13

The Germans yesterday suffered a serious defeat at Sinnavino which lies south of Schlusburg on the Leningrad Front and where the Germans since September last, have been dug in behind a tremendously powerful system of defences.

Having rushed up reserves for the recapture of positions lost during the first days of the new Soviet offensive, the Germans yesterday attacked on a big scale while counter-attacking another section by way of a diversion. Both the attack and counter-attack were repelled with heavy losses for the enemy.

South-west of Stalingrad German attacks are increasing, but Soviet counter-attacks, though they have failed to recapture lost ground, have prevented further German progress in this sector.

NAZIS FORCED OUT OF STALINGRAD FRONT

Sunday morning's 'communique' states: "During the night of September 12, our troops fought the enemy in areas west and southwest of Stalingrad, in the area of Mosdok and on the Volkhov front in the area of Shyavino. There were no material changes on other fronts."

NON-STOP BATTLES

West of Stalingrad both sides are fighting with a single hour's rest, says Reuters' special correspondent. "Dozens of tanks are in progress involving large tank and air forces with the Germans trying to find a weak spot somewhere. Every hillcock, even the smallest prominence, every ravine, every smallest dell, is the scene of most stubborn resistance. The Red Army's orders are not to give up anything as long as one Red soldier is left with a single bullet or grenade."

The German wedge is already strongly defended by field fortifications and a system of strong points supported by artillery and trench-mortars. The Germans are concentrating on the narrowest sector with a view to forcing a breakthrough. Their losses consequently are heavy, but their attacks continue. The Luftwaffe is still powerful despite its recent losses.

Southwest of Stalingrad German attacks are increasing, but Soviet counter-attacks, though they have failed to recapture lost ground, have prevented further German progress in this sector.

RECAPTURE OF KUFANG

CHUNGKING, Sept. 13

The Chinese forces have recaptured Kufang six miles from Kihwa, according to a field dispatch received here. Kufang lies on the strategic Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. It was recaptured on September 9 by the Chinese forces launching a frontal assault on China's "Bomb Tokyo" province of Chekiang.

The enemy suffered numerous casualties in the battles for Kufang and are falling back on the western approach to Kihwa, it is stated.

Another Chinese column which reached Pukiang thirty miles north-east of Kihwa between the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and the Puchu river is engaged in fierce battles with Japanese north-east of Pukiang.—Reuters.

CHINA CAN FIGHT ANOTHER FIVE YEARS

CHUNGKING, Sept. 13

China has enough soldiers for five more years of without affecting the supply of man-power for her agriculture and labour, according to Gen. Chang Tzeun of the Chinese War Ministry. He said to-day that ten million conscripts, besides as many volunteers, had been drafted for active service at the front or were in training.—Reuters.

consultation with Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Indian National Congress. We trust that the notion of prestige will be subordinated to the demands of higher statesmanship. It is now our duty to appeal to all sections of our countrymen to carry on an intensive agitation for the recognition of the independence of India and for the formation of a National Government which alone will help India to successfully mobilise the national will in order to defeat the common enemy.—A. P.

MOBILE NATIONAL WILL

In our mission to mobilise public opinion, we have not hesitated to approach all parties and groups. We have established contacts with the leaders of all political parties, including the Muslim League. We feel that our efforts have now reached a stage which demands an immediate

MADAGASCAR CAMPAIGN

Advance Towards Capital:
Majaba Evacuated By
French

VICHY, Sept. 13

Sunday's Vichy 'communique' on the Madagascar fighting states: "In the Majunga region there is no appreciable change. The river Betsiboka has been crossed by some British tanks. The British have come in contact with light fortifications in the region of Maevatanana. French troops have evacuated Majaba and are organising defences in the mountains. Nothing to report from other parts of the front."

NAIROBI: British and Dominion troops continue to advance in Madagascar meeting only slight opposition. A 'communique' issued on Sunday from the British Headquarters says: "Our various columns have continued to make further progress into the interior of the island. In the north our troops moving southward along the west coast yesterday occupied Ambanja after overcoming some slight resistance to the north of the town. No casualties on either side have so far been reported."

On the arrival of our central column at a long suspension bridge over the river Betsiboka on Tananarive Road it was found that the middle span of the bridge had been lowered into the water by cutting the cables. Troops covering the bridge offered resistance and suffered some casualties before being overcome by our troops. Forty-seven prisoners were also taken. Our casualties amounted to four wounded. Our troops began to cross the river early yesterday morning and the advance on the capital continues. Operations in the south along the road to Ambositra are also continuing successfully."

The following 'communique' was issued on Saturday afternoon by the C-in-C in East Africa: "Since their successful landings on the west coast, our various columns have made considerable progress into the interior of the island. Yesterday the southernmost column from Morondava reached the vicinity of Mahabo where operations are continuing successfully. On the road from Majunga to Tananarive our troops reached the great bridge over the Betsiboka River 130 miles from Majunga."

The southward advance of our columns down the west coast was delayed throughout the day by destroyed bridges, but by the evening we were within twenty miles of Ambanja. Our patrols encountered machine-gun fire at one point, but there were no casualties. During the day we also occupied Vohemar on the north-east coast without opposition."

TILAK VIDYAPITH AYURVEDIC EXAMS.

POONA, Sept. 12. The authority given to Tilak Mahasabha Vidyapith to hold Ayurvedic examinations for the whole of the Bombay Province has been extended by the Bombay Government by further one year.

Accordingly the examinations will be held in the month of October during this year.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE RAID JAF POSITIONS
CHUNGKING, Sept. 13

The following 'communique' was issued here to-day: "In eastern Kwangtung Province a Chinese detachment raided Japanese positions in the region of Chaonan near Swatow inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese."—Reuters.

SOVIET MARINES' SURPRISE FOR NAZIS

MOSCOW, Sept. 13

Soviet marines have carried out a landing somewhere on the Barents sea coast where fighting is at present in progress. Disembarkation of the Soviet marines was carried out from gun boats in sight of the enemy who was completely surprised. The Soviet marines stormed German trenches at the point of bayonet killing nearly 200. They also took prisoners and destroyed eleven large and small guns. No further details are yet available.—Reuters.

JAP. RETREAT

CHUNGKING, Sept. 13

The Japanese army has with drawn from the vast plains of Hopei Province in North China following the failure of their large scale "mopping up" operations, the Chungking newspaper 'Ta Kung Pao' reports. Unable to dislodge the Chinese forces there, the Japanese were forced to call off their latest campaign and withdraw to other bases.—Reuters.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Rs. 1 for 15 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.

	Per Column	Per Line
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-60	100
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-50	100
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-50	100

Notwithstanding the above, the Government of India, in its order of the 14th September 1942, has directed that the rates of advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle" should be reduced by 25 per cent. for the first three insertions in a week.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following Civil Defence posts in Bombay:

(1) OFFICER COMMANDING CASUALTY SERVICES: Pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per month, according to record and qualifications, plus conveyance allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS: For this post a doctor is required having sufficient administrative experience to be able to organise and control a large paid service.

(2) STAFF OFFICER, FIRST AID POSTS & (3) STAFF OFFICER, AMBULANCES.

PAY: Approximately Rs. 500: per month, according to record and qualifications, plus conveyance allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicant should have recognised medical qualifications or practical experience of work of this type. Staff Officers will be required to impart training and maintain discipline among the personnel under their control.

2. The services of all applicants must be immediately available in the event of selection.

3. Government servants are permitted to apply.

4. Applications should contain particulars of age, record, and qualifications, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Joint Civil Defence Committee, Council Hall, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before 21st September, 1942. Testimonials should not be sent in original.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

WANTED CANDIDATES to fill:

(A) 17 posts of 'B' grade workmen (12 Fitters, 2 Machinists, 1 Welder, 1 Millwright and 1 Tool-maker). Pay Rs. 140/- fixed. Qualifications—Full apprenticeship in an Engineering Workshop and a good technical training and trade ability. Should be able to read drawings and work independently.

(B) 12 posts of Machine Repair Fitters. Pay upto Rs. 62/- per month in the grade of Rs. 40-3-58-4-62 with prospects of higher pay to exceptionally qualified men. Qualifications—Full apprenticeship in an Engineering Workshop and or ability to dismantle, erect and adjust all types of machine tools independently.

Candidates for all the above posts will have to pass a Trade Test and Medical Examination. Applications should be addressed to the WORKS MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Workshops, Parel, so as to reach him not later than 28-9-42.

All the above posts are temporary.

(9573)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately by well-known concern, Arc welders. Apply with full details. Box No. 9625, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—3 stenographers, 8 clerks and 6 typists. Salary 40-80. Apply Box 16674, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Junior Assistant and two Clerks. Knowledge of Trade Mark Law and experience of Cotton Textiles Trade Marks and Labels necessary. Salary for Junior Assistant upto Rs. 60 and for Clerks upto Rs. 40. Apply stating qualifications immediately to the Secretary, Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad. (9647)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Educated young man requires job under commercial firm, Broker or share dealer. Any capacity. Reply Box 16840, "Bombay Chronicle."

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

A. C. and D. C. Electric Motors 14 to 15 H. P. Switchgear, Pumping Sets, Converters and other Electrical Material. Send enquiries to Eastern (Sales) Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (8985)

SPECULATION

Earn Money with a capital of Rs. 15/- Profits guaranteed on the "scheme." Fee Rs. 4/- Refund Rs. 5/- on failure. See Prof. QUIOLEX, Alexandria Building, 243, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Time 2-30 to 7 p.m. (9648)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 23rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th September, 1942, at 3-30 P.M. (S.P.O.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1941.

2. To declare a dividend.

3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To consider and if thought fit to pass the arrangement proposed with the Nakasero Trading Company Limited.

6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 28th September 1942 to Saturday, the 10th October 1942 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1942.

N.B.:—The dividend if sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, 28, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay on or after Monday the 26th day of October 1942 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 28th day of September 1942 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to their registered addresses. INTIMATION OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMPANY IMMEDIATELY. (9643)

MATINEE TODAY at 1 p.m.

AMAR PICTURES'

Enjoyable Entertainment

Ankh Michowli

Starring:

Nalini and Sulochana

11th week of SUCCESS

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Today: Matinee 11 a.m.

11th week of SUCCESS

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

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IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Today: Matinee 11 a.m.

Public Notices

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Divisional Engineer G.I.P. Railway, Poona, invites tenders upto 16 hours on 29-9-1942 for supplying broken stone ballast on the Sholapur Section. The Form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 per set. These sums will not be refunded. (9630)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Department of Indians Overseas

WANTED:—For Refugee Operations in Assam:—CAMP COMMANDANTS ON Rs. 450/- p.m. ASSISTANT CAMP COMMANDANTS ON Rs. 300/- p.m. WELFARE OFFICERS ON Rs. 300/- p.m. Those wishing to serve must be physically fit, willing to endure discomfort and hardship and prepared for strict discipline. Appointments will not be for more than six months and will be terminable at any time without notice. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Indians Overseas, New Delhi, and should reach him not later than September 20th. Candidates may be required to come to selected places for interview at their own expense. (9649)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Department of Indians Overseas

ECONOMICS

A General Textbook for students. In demy 8vo., cloth, 481 pp. 7s. 6d. net. By Frederic Benhal. Reader in Commerce in the University of London. Book I—Demand, Book II—Production, Book III—The working of the price-system Under Capitalism, Book IV—Money and Banking. FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS

A. H. WHEELER & CO.
BOMBAY-ALLAHABAD
Agents For
SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS LTD.

HEAVENLY GIFT



DESIGN AND BLOCK REGD.

I was suffering from Gonorrhoea and wet dreams and piles since years, and got treated from many world famous doctors, but nothing came to my relief. At last I received a letter from a man named Dr. A. H. Wheeler, M.D. H.T.H. First class gold medalist M.B.B.S. (America). (Regd. by the Government of India) who has 40 years' standing long and world wide experience. He cured me fully within few days like magic. His matchless treatment gave me new and healthy life. I advise to general public to consult him at once with-out wasting time and money here and there. Really it is a gift from God to the Doctor. (Sd.) B. N. PRASAD, Valmiki-Bombay.

WORLD FAMOUS SWADESHI DISPENSARY.
Mannu Mansion, near Sandhurst Bridge, Tram Junction, Bombay, 4.
Time: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Send 1 1/2 annas stamp for reply.
Beware of imitations copying our advt. and stating to have many years' experience when they themselves are of 24 years aged, and trained by us.



RELIEVE THE GRIP OF STOMACH PAIN!

'Are you gripped by Indigestion, agonised after every meal, doubled up with Pain, worried by Acidity... threatened by a Stomach Ulcer?

MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER will release you from this dread trouble! Take this wonderful remedy NOW! See how it neutralises the Acid, ends Pain, heals the ulcerated Stomach, disperses Flatulence and counteracts Sickness! Your food does you more good... you enjoy every meal! But every day you delay in commencing this treatment increases your danger. So get some Maclean Brand Stomach Powder now.

Sold in bottles and also in cartons containing separately wrapped doses.

WARNING!

Avoid inferior substitutes. Look for the signature of Alex. C. Maclean which appears on every package.



GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteed. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Near Prarthana Samaj, Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Bhadrabad Shud 4, 1908
Muslim: Ramzan 2, 1361
Parsi: Farvardin 10, 1312
Sunrise: 7-27 a.m. Sunset: 7-41 p.m.
(N.S.T.)
Hightide: 1-52, 13-58. Lowtide: 7-42, 20-01.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—'Pyas' 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: today 2:30 p.m.
LAKSHMI—'Kalyana' 4:15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 1:30 p.m.
RAJAL—'Kalyana' 4:15 and 7:30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—'Arman' 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 2:30 p.m.
CAPITOL—'Red Time Story' 4, 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.
METRO—'In This Our Life' 3:30, 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—'Mexican Spitfire at Sea' 3:30, 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.
CENTRAL—'Phir Milege' 1 and 4 p.m. only.
NEW WEST-END—'Khan Baan' 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
KALIDASA—'State Guests' 3, 6:15 and 9:30 p.m. Matinee: today 12 noon.
ALHAMBRA—'Only Dick and Harry' 4, 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.
SWASTIK—'Rohi' 3:45, 6:45 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 12:30.
HILTON—'Kalyan of Tootan Mail' 4:15, 7, 9:45 p.m. Matinee: today 1:30 p.m.
PARADISE—'Kide-em Cowboy' 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
CITY—'Sasural' 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 2:15 p.m.
A. J. & S. Ganga—'4:30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 2 p.m.
ELWARD—'Kalyan' 1 and 4 p.m. only.
MAJESTIC—'Rasam' 1 and 4 p.m. Matinee: today 10 a.m.
ROSA—'Jhoka' 3:45, 6:45 and 9 p.m. Matinee: today 11 a.m.
NOVELTY—'Jhanka' 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 1:30 p.m.
KOLAKOTA—'Mala' 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 1:30.
CITY LIGHT—'Lazar' 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 1:30.
DEVI—'Ank Michowli' 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 1.
FELIX—'Jewany Prambal' 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: today 1.

GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANNA DISPENSARY: The total attendance during August was 1741, of whom 973 were males and 768 females.

GANESH UTSAV CELEBRATION: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Ganesh Utsav celebrations will be held from today (Monday) 23rd inst., at the Association Hall, Vithalbai Patel Road, Girgaum.

PUBLIC LECTURE: On 'Message of Iqbal' by Prof. Sirajuddin Nagania at Begumhamed H. School Hall, Mohammedali Road, today (Monday) 14-9-42 at 5:30 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN ALL-INDIA GAHANBAR

MAZDAZNAN ALL-INDIA GAHANBAR will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, at MAZDAZNAN HALL, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Church-Gate Station. Interesting programmes daily morning 8 to 10 and evening 6 to 8 Lectures, Exercises, Music, Concerts, variety entertainments. On Wednesday the 16th September, Mr. MEHEDI MEHTA and his TROUPE will give a SPECIAL MUSICAL CONCERT AT 8 P. M.

Get full programme from the above stated Hall.
FREE. All are cordially welcome.



THE AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA
WESTERN INDIA HOUSE, BOMBAY.
Tel: INDIAERO Phone: 50258



Cuff Links
OF KREMENTZ QUALITY remain bright because of their surface of HARD ROLLED 14 kt. GOLD.
GUARANTEED FOREVER
KREMENTZ

COMMERCE CHAMBERS CONDEMN "RUTHLESS REPRESSION"

Demand For Immediate Transfer Of Power From British To Indian Hands

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a lengthy statement on the political situation expressed grave concern and anxiety at the situation as it has developed during the last few weeks after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

At this critical juncture when the country might well have expected some constructive and statesman-like approach from the highest quarters, the statement proceeded, the utterance of the British Prime Minister on September 10, instead of easing the tension, has served only to aggravate the situation. The statement of the Prime Minister is biased, disingenuous and provocative enough to exacerbate public feeling in this country and can only result, as it has done, in increasing the sense of frustration and despair. It has only tended to confirm the widespread and deep-rooted distrust of British promises and intentions with regard to India's freedom and to strengthen the growing conviction that Britain does not desire to give up her imperialistic domination over India.

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE
The Federation cannot but express its amazement at the colossal ignorance displayed by the Prime Minister, for instance, in his estimate of the influence and hold of the Indian National Congress over the country—a statement for which the Government of India, as suppliers of information to His Majesty's Government cannot be absolved of their responsibility.

"TRANSFER REAL POWER"
The Indian Public also expects the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to discharge the grave responsibility that rests upon them at this juncture and calls upon them to interpret and convey, as faithfully and strongly as possible, the intense feeling of public resentment at the policy pursued by the Government and to persist in their demand that, unless a truly representative National Government is forthwith installed at the Centre, in the country and real power is immediately transferred from British to Indian hands, there can be no fully effective mobilisation of all forces for the Defence of India or an adequate solution of the existing turmoil.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION
The statement proceeds: While the Federation unreservedly condemns the reign of ruthless repression instituted by Government, it looks with horror upon the recent tendency to acts of violence and sabotage which can only ultimately recoil on the country itself and bring in its train a vicious circle of repression and violence. It emphatically submits that no amount of repressive measures can reconcile the people to the present unrepresentative form of Government or rally them for effective resistance against the invaders. It is hardly necessary to stress that the Federation is primarily concerned with the maintenance of the normal economic structure of the country as well as its economic advancement.

It represents a section of the community with a large stake in the country, which has nothing to gain and everything to lose by unrest, disturbance and dislocation. The Federation states, therefore, with all the greater emphasis and full realisation of its responsibilities that the present policy can only lead to further deterioration of the situation and will tend to impede war effort and react prejudicially on civilian morale which are both essential for achieving victory.

PLEA FOR UNITY
While the Federation is prepared to give its full co-operation to those who make their best endeavours for the immediate establishment of a truly National Government at the Centre, it is emphatically of the opinion that for ensuring harmony, stability, and progress in a free India, it is essential that every effort should forthwith be made for the solution of the communal problem. Or all the difficulties that have hindered India's struggle for political freedom, it must be recognised that the communal problem has lent itself most to exploitation for impeding political advance. The Federation notes with satisfaction that there is a growing feeling in the country favourable for the solution of this problem.

FEDERATION'S OFFER
The Federation, therefore, feels that a grave responsibility rests in this matter at the present juncture on the leaders of the organised parties in the country, Hindus and Muslims in particular. We must, by our united efforts reach an amicable settlement since questions on which there is agreement are more important than those on which there is disagreement and particularly because there is unanimity in regards the demand for the transfer of power from Great Britain to India.

The Federation would therefore appeal to different political organisations and various sections of the people to bend themselves to the important task of achieving communal unity which will increase the power and stature of a free India in the councils of the United Nations. The Federation, which is a non-political body, comprising different communities and sections, is prepared to place unreservedly its services at the disposal of all those who are sincerely seeking and striving to reach a communal settlement.—A. F.

WORKERS' HARDSHIPS B. P. T. U. C. Plea For Grains Supply To Chawl Committees

BOMBAY, Sunday. The grievances of the Labour population of Bombay regarding the inadequacy of facilities given by Government and the mill owners for the purchase of important food-stuffs like rice were discussed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress held under the presidency of Mr. S. S. Mirajkar at the Servants of India Society.

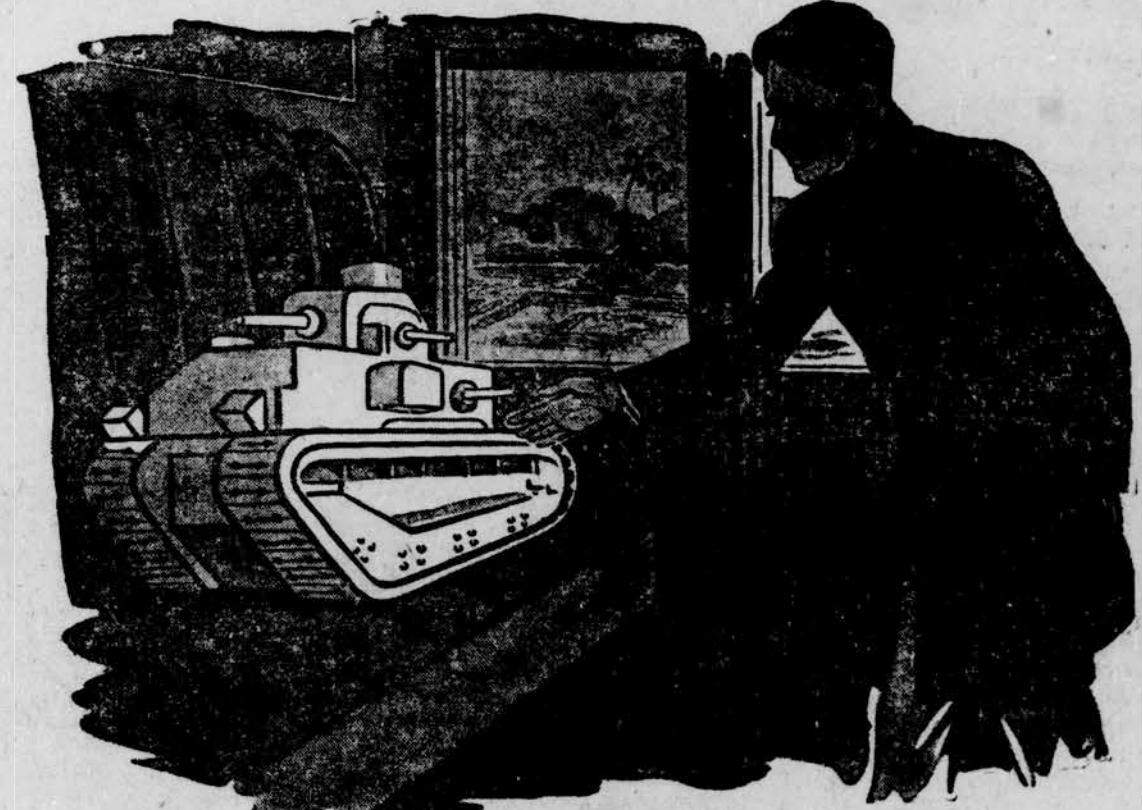
The meeting was of opinion that unless the Government and the millowners gave further facilities to workers and relieved them of the hardship of waiting for hours in queues it would be difficult to subsist. A suggestion was made that Chawl committees should be appointed so that two accredited representatives of each committee could undertake to buy grain, kerosene and other requisites to meet the total requirements of the Chawl. The Government, it was suggested, should arrange to sell the necessary grain to these representatives.

Regarding the grain shops opened by the mill authorities, the B. P. T. U. C. was of opinion that these did not meet the requirements of workers because, in many cases, the workers lived far away from the shops. It was urged that the mill authorities should evolve a scheme for relieving the distress of workers.

DEPUTATION TO GOVT.
A deputation on behalf of the B. P. T. U. C. will shortly wait on Government, for representing the workers' grievances. The deputationalists will include Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Mirajkar.

Axis Submarine Attack In Carlisle Bay

BARBADOS, Sept. 13. An enemy submarine launched a 25 minute attack on shipping in Carlisle Bay on Friday afternoon in full view of thousands lining the waterfront. Shore batteries found range and gave the enemy a hot reception. The submarine fired five torpedoes before breaking off action. The watching crowds behaved calmly, emergency services functioned smoothly and there were no casualties.—Reuter.

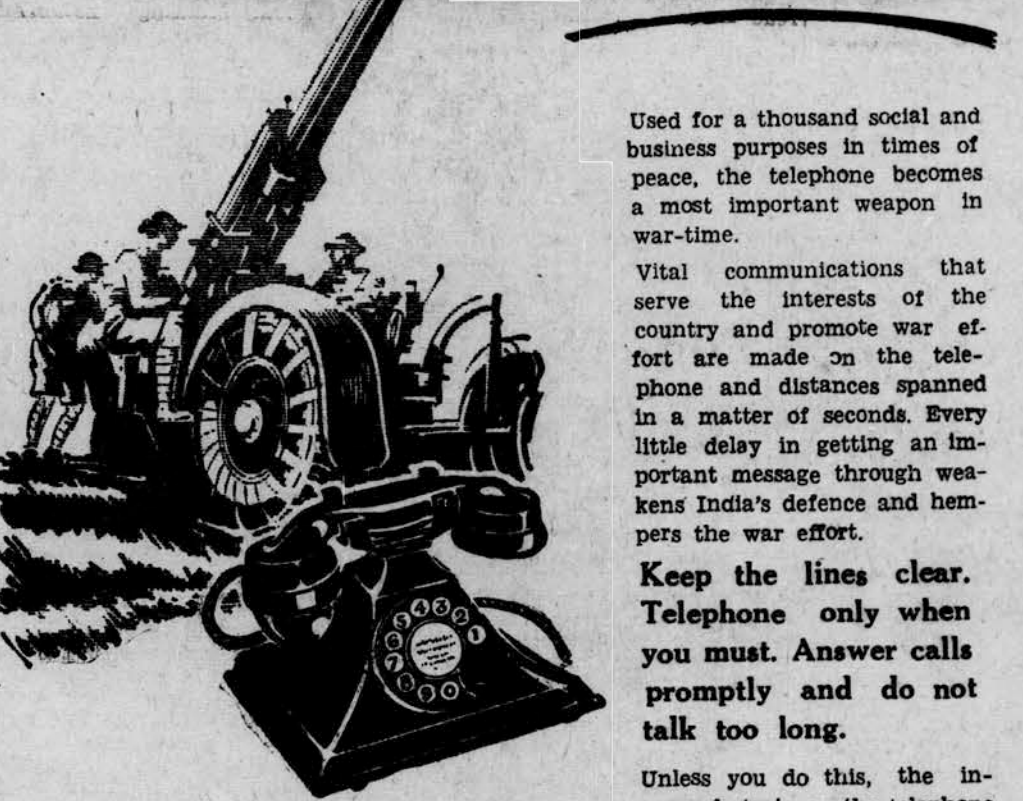


Give your Seat to a Tank!

NATIONAL Interests take precedence in War-Time. They necessitate the urgent and speedy transportation of troops, munitions, equipment, raw material and the daily needs of millions of your fellow countrymen. The fewer the number of passengers the greater the volume of vital war material transported for India's Defence.

TRAVEL ONLY WHEN YOU MUST!

DEFENCE and the TELEPHONE



Used for a thousand social and business purposes in times of peace, the telephone becomes a most important weapon in war-time.

Vital communications that serve the interests of the country and promote war effort are made on the telephone and distances spanned in a matter of seconds. Every little delay in getting an important message through weakens India's defence and hampers the war effort.

Keep the lines clear. Telephone only when you must. Answer calls promptly and do not talk too long.

Unless you do this, the increased strain on the telephone system due to the war will either result in a more unsatisfactory telephone service, or may ultimately make it necessary, as a war measure, to restrict the telephone service only to those who need it for war purposes.

To ladies we make a special appeal to curtail their conversations with friends or shopkeepers, and particularly request parents not to set children have access to the telephone.

The most important hours between which calls should be avoided owing to the present very high calling rate, are 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

If you MUST use the telephone BE BRIEF!

(TO ASSIST THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT)

Nasik Art Treasures

The second annual Art Exhibition under the auspices of the Nasik Art Treasures will be held, in the second week of October next, with a view to purchase some pictures from the same, for the Nasik Art Gallery, establishment of which in the near future is one of the main aims of the N.A.T. The last date of accepting pictures for the same is October 4th. The Exhibition will last for a fortnight, and further details will be published very shortly. An All-India Exhibition of Photography, promoted by Camera Art Faculties will also be arranged with the same show.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Hindi Elocution Competition will take place on Sunday, the 20th Sept., 1942 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Y.M.H. Association and will be open for Hindus, whose mother-tongue is not Hindi. Time allowed for each competitor will be 5 to 7 minutes according to the discretion of the Judges.

Prizes will be awarded to deserving competitors, according to the decision of the judges whose names will be announced at the commencement of the competition. No fee will be charged for participating in the competition. Entries for the competition will be accepted upto the 15th inst.

Telephone No. 22637
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

DISCREDITABLE PROPAGANDA

The debate in the Commons on India will only increase the bitterness in this country created by Mr. Churchill's irresponsible speech. Mr. Churchill belittled the importance of the Congress which has shaken the British Empire in India as no other body in the country has done. Mr. Amery has followed him with an elaborate attempt to discredit the Congress as having commended to the people all the forms of violence now prevalent here. Like the Madras Government he carefully refrains from showing the materials on which he bases his charge. He is not disconcerted to find that some instructions to the people specifically state that "violence should not be moved and there should be no danger to life. He quite remarks that "that certainly" as if Congress responsibility was the same whatever the instructions given by it. When any people act violently Congress is responsible as their representative. When Congress makes any demands, it is not representative enough. Mr. Amery even ventures to insinuate that Gandhi himself has this time compromised his life-long principle of non-violence. And his proof for this is that some time somewhere Gandhi described the present struggle as "short and swift" as "the bitterest struggle of my life" and that at one time Gandhi even wrote that under certain conditions when non-violent resistance is for one reason or other not possible "violent way is both necessary and honourable and inaction here is a cowardice and unmanly" a remark which is quite familiar to Indian which neither misleads them nor is misrepresented by them.

Amery's Misrepresentation

We shall not discuss here what is obvious, how Mr. Amery has misrepresented Congress and Gandhi. For the present we shall only point out to him what Mr. A. Isar-Additional District Magistrate at Delhi, said on the subject of Congress responsibility for the disturbances in the country in acquitting Mr. Devadas Gandhi of the charge of contravening an order of the Delhi Provincial Government prohibiting the publication of photographs and certain particulars about the mass movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee. Though he had before him all the materials, referred to by Mr. Amery, the Magistrate, whose full judgment is now available to the public, says: "The prosecution had not proved what this Mass Movement was. There was nothing on the file to show what programme the A.I.C.C. had drawn up. The headlines and the news to which exception had been taken referred to acts of violence, arrests, etc., about which there was no proof. The learned Public Prosecutor had to admit that there was nothing on the record to show what the programme of the All-India Congress Committee or the Mass Movement which they had sanctioned was. He produced some more issues of the 'Hindustan Times'. A copy of the Ga-

zette of India Extraordinary dated August 8, 1942, a printed leaflet and a typed notice and he tried to show that the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution in Bombay sanctioning the launching of a Mass Movement the details of which were to be made known at a later stage by Mr. Gandhi. Government intending to check the movement arrested Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders. On their arrest demonstrations started which could only be deemed to be in relation to the Mass Movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee. I have given very careful thought to the argument of the learned Public Prosecutor and have also checked the various documents produced by him. But I am not satisfied that the demonstrations and the disorders which followed the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders and the Mass Movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee to which clearly the order of the Provincial Government referred are one and the same.

We must also point out the consequences of Mr. Amery's misrepresentation. Millions in India who are loyal to Congress and Gandhi are not a little perplexed at the outbursts of violence in the country. They are out of it for the reason that they cannot associate Congress with such forms of violence. But if Mr. Amery and his official machinery succeed in their attempts to make Congress and even Gandhi approved of such violence, the inevitable consequences cannot but be disquieting.

Untrue

Another way in which Mr. Amery sought to discredit the Congress in the eyes of the world and the non-Congress elements in India is to impute to it a desire for "unlimited power" for itself. "The Congress is the inner body which dominates the Congress," he says, "is based on the assumption that the Congress is entitled to step into the shoes of the British Government and take the control of India. Even if Congress seeks to replace Britain, it has a far better claim to rule India. But as a matter of fact Mr. Amery's statement is wholly untrue and he knows it. The Congress has repeatedly stated that the future Constitution should be determined by a Constituent Assembly constituted on a wide democratic franchise. If Congress is in a minority, as Messrs. Churchill and Amery say, it must go to the wall in the Assembly. If it is in a majority and has any dispute with any important minorities, Congress has always agreed to arbitration. If Mr. Amery suggests that Congress desires exclusive power in the Provisional Government to be formed now, that suggestion also is baseless. Congress has demanded a National Government representing all important parties in the country. May, if necessary, it is prepared to be out of the Government, so long as it is really free. Those who discredit the Congress only discredit themselves. They also tend to sow the seeds of confusion and chaos in the country.

Winter Setting In?

Fighting with incredible heroism and inflicting on the enemy far heavier losses than he has suffered ever before, the Russians have yet had to yield more ground last week on the vital southern front. In the north, Marshal von Bock regardless of the cost in life and material is flinging more reserves into the epic battle for Stalingrad and has succeeded in encircling the great city from the north, west and south, while thousands of his aircraft are carrying out a sustained and systematic terror-bombing of the objective. But even though the city is on fire and isolated, the amazing undaunted defenders are fiercely contesting every yard of the German progress and proving their determination to hold the city literally at any cost. Both sides are inspired by a desperate resolution because both realise the value of time. It is already the middle of September and the first rains are already reported from the Stalingrad front. The question is whether the Russians will be able to hold on to Stalingrad sufficiently long to enable the rains to stop mechanised movement.

In the Caucasus region the

Russians have suffered a heavy blow in the loss of the naval base of Novorossisk. Tuapse and Batumi, both inadequate substitutes, still remain in Russian hands, but the former is not too far south of Novorossisk to be out of danger. And meanwhile, the Germans have already virtually ensured safe sea communications for themselves across the Black Sea. Good news, however, comes from south-east Caucasus. The Russians have not only checked the enemy drive towards Grozny but have also recaptured some strategic heights and are successfully destroying the German bridgeheads on the east of the Terak river. A sharp reverse for the Germans is not unlikely in this sector for they are reported to be complaining of being outnumbered here. Most interesting, however, is the report that the Caucasus "battlefields are covered with the first snow of the 1942 campaign..." With winter setting in in the Caucasus mountains, Herr Hitler's hopes of a drive through the oil paradise of Caucasus and Iran must have begun to freeze. And if at the same time the rains come to the rescue of Stalingrad, his victories of the last few months will prove Pyrrhic.

Frankly Speaking

Laval And Madagascar

The British strategy, as it emerges from the communiques issued so far, is to occupy all the key towns in Madagascar including the capital. The expeditionary force is making rapid progress, too. And since M. Laval has already declared that French forces are "very inadequate" to resist the British, it is practically certain that the latter would quickly achieve their objectives. With Madagascar thus beset by British troops and economically, even the obstinate Vichy French authorities will not be able to hold on long. They will have to surrender. But the main question still remains unanswered: What does M. Laval propose to do in response to the British occupation of Madagascar? Beyond repudiating British allegations and holding America equally responsible for the present push, M. Laval has declined to say anything "for the present." He has, however, been holding meetings of his cabinet under the presidency of the aged Marshal Fétain. America, perhaps as a hint to Laval, has caused it to be known that American detachments are now stationed in Belgian Congo and Free French Africa. Moreover, it is already known that S. A. has in operation strong air bases on the west coast of Africa as also inland. These arrangements plus the very obvious and big danger to unoccupied France from Anglo-American air forces in Britain do constitute a deterrent answer for ordinary statesmen. M. Laval would not seek to make things difficult for the U.S.A. and Britain in central Atlantic and the Mediterranean, were he an ordinary statesman or a patriot. But is he either? A man who is capable of surrendering his French soul and self-respect to his Berlin master and placing his proud nation at the disposal of the latter is capable of doing anything at his behest.

Another Jap Attempt

Washington reports that the Japanese have begun another series of attempt to challenge the American hold on Guadalcanar. They do not seem, however, to have achieved much so far, losing, on the other hand, a score of planes and having shipping and installation at their base in Gisa heavily damaged by U. S. A. air craft. It is more than likely that the Japanese will press on for some time more with their operations. But Admiral Hornum ought to be more strongly prepared for them now. And from the details just given by a correspondent of the fight in the second phase the Japanese, if they lose another 100 planes, seem to be in for a heavy blow to their strength. Nor have they made much progress in their drive towards Port Moresby, while the latest communique from General MacArthur reports a remarkably devastating air raid on their base at Buna, involving the destruction of aircraft, hangars, supplies and personnel. If Japanese operations continue to result in such heavy loss, the destruction of Japan's air strength—the vital element in war—is not far off and whatever successes she may achieve will themselves constitute the foundations of her defeat.

Deplorable

A deplorable state of things is revealed by the Government of India's delay in conveying Gandhi's message about Mr. Mahadev Desai's death to the latter's wife and son at Sevagram. Mr. Desai died on the 15th August and Gandhi dictated the message immediately after, meaning it to be a wire, as may be seen from the language. The Associated Press, which released it for publication on the 10th September, called it a wire. It was then believed by the public that there was delay only in publishing the message and not in conveying it to the bereaved family. But the Government of India's letter about it shows that it was despatched from Delhi on the 4th September and that the message is called by them "a letter." Government's expression of their "sincere regret for the delay in its delivery" disarms to some extent the criticism the delay deserves. But the explanation is not wholly satisfactory.

Partial Explanation

The explanation is that though the Government of Bombay had ordered the immediate delivery of the letter, "owing to some misunderstanding of the instructions on the part of the officer in charge of Mr. Gandhi's correspondence, the transmission of the letter was held up and that fact has only just come to notice." If it was only misunderstanding it was inexcusable why, when the blunder was discovered on or before the 4th September, was a message which was clearly worded as a wire, not telegraphed immediately, with the original message following it? Government also "expresses regret for the fact that certain red pencil marks have been made on the letter." This sug-

Plebiscite, Partition And Power

JINNAH RESTATES LEAGUE ATTITUDE TO FORMATION OF NATIONAL GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

"My fundamental point is this that we do not want, under the stress of the war emergency, to be stampeded into forming a Provisional Government, which should be of such a character and composition as would prejudice, prejudice or militate against the Muslim demand for Pakistan", declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, replying to questions at a Press Conference today.

PARTITION ON MUSLIM PLEBISCITE

"Subject to agreement and adjustments which are satisfactory to us", he went on "I put no limit to the degree of power being transferred, but that is subject to this proviso, which is a 'sine qua non', that all parties must agree and guarantee the right of Muslims to self-determination, and they should pledge themselves to give effect to the verdict of a Muslim plebiscite and carry out the partition of India accordingly. If this proviso was not complied with, and if the Provisional Government were to be formed without the framework of the present constitution and on lines which are urged in important quarters, then it will mean our walking like a blind man into the spider's parour, because if the Provisional Government is to be formed outside the framework of the present constitution, it will involve radical and fundamental constitutional changes, and once these changes are made, it will be difficult after the war if we are left without the guarantee and the proviso which we are insisting on much."

TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS

Invited to say what he thought of Mr. Churchill's speech, Mr. Jinnah said: "I have already expressed my views about the Congress movement. It is not possible to defend the Congress position. I particularly want to emphasise that this is not merely a declaration of war against the British and the Government but it is a war against the Muslim League and the non-Congress organisations, who were neither consulted nor referred to, but in spite of whose disapproval and in utter disregard of whom, the Civil Disobedience movement has been launched. In order to force their demands which are most strenuously opposed by the Muslim League and no less by other minorities and interests in the country, it is necessary to say that this is an unlawful and unconstitutional because its avowed object is to subvert the Government established by law but the greater objection, in my opinion, is that it is a declaration of internecine civil war."

HINDUS—NOT MUSLIMS—BARGAIN

Asked if there was any chance of a modicum of the Muslim demand, Mr. Jinnah said: "If you start by asking for sixteen annas, there is room for bargaining. The Muslim League has never put forward any demand which can by any reasonable man be charged as unreasonable. The Muslim League stands for independence for the Hindus and for the Muslims. The Hindu League has got three-fourths of India in its pocket and it is Hindu India which is bargaining to see if it can get the remaining one-fourth or itself and diddle us out of it."

NO DICTATION BY CONGRESS

Pressed for an elucidation, Mr. Jinnah went on to point out that the British Government had completely ignored every other party except the Congress. The "Times", for instance, stated that no settlement could be made which ignored the Congress. "I entirely disagree with that statement. But reading these things, the impression left on my mind is that the British policy still continues, to be this that, while protesting and emphasising that the Congress attitude is an impossible one, nevertheless, nothing can be done unless you bring the Congress along with you. I very strongly object to it. It comes to this that you are dictated to by one party."

Asked to elaborate his conception of a provisional composite Government, Mr. Jinnah said: "It means a Government formed for a specific purpose during the period of the war. I don't exclude anybody", he went on, "unless that body excludes itself. I don't proceed on the hypothesis that this party or that party is to be excluded. If we have to undertake the responsibility, I think it is obvious that those who want to undertake the responsibility would naturally do their utmost to get all the help, assistance and co-operation from every section of the people, unless that body, person or organisation makes it self or himself impossible."

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WHY LEAGUE IS KEEPING ALOOF

"The Muslim League is not supporting the war effort," Mr. Jinnah declared in answer to questions put by an American correspondent. "It is not that the Muslim League is recalcitrant or inimical, but it is unable to give whole-hearted and enthusiastic support and co-operation in the prosecution of the war, unless people feel they have their real voice and share in the Government of the country."

POSITION OF MELON

"But," he went on, "however much we may deplore and condemn the policy of the British Government during the last three years, nevertheless, our position is that of a melon. Whether the melon falls on the knife or knife falls on the melon, it is the melon that gets cut. Suppose one of bitterest enemies of British policy, I was to say to-morrow: 'embarrass, non-co-operate with British Government', believe me, it will create at least five hundred times more trouble, than was being experienced to-day."

"It is not a question of guts; Muslims have five hundred times more guts," Mr. Jinnah said in reply to further questions. "Any intelligent man in India will tell you I don't want to cast any reflection on the Hindu. It is temperament and the way in which he is brought up."

But I say to myself: True, we can give five-hundred times more trouble, but with what results? I can only see two results following. The foreign aggressor will seize this country, may be from the east, west, south or north. If that happens, what have I achieved with all my sacrifice and if the other parties are not with me, it means internecine civil war."

The other results is, that if this revolution is set on foot by the Muslims, I feel that even if it is successful in paralysing British power, the consequences of so doing will be that India will be broken to bits. And when I contemplate these results, however much I condemn British policy and however strongly I feel, I say I am in the position of the melon."—A.P.

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TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The time is long since gone by to talk about India in tones of a cavalry subaltern of 1870's."—Lord Winston on Churchill's Statement.

Forwarding Gandhi's wire about Mahadev Desai's death to Sevagram, Sir Richard Tottenham of the Government of India expresses "sincere regret" for the delay—a mere matter of three weeks in delivery owing to "some misunderstanding"—some misunderstanding if we may use a colloquialism—on the part of the officer in charge of Gandhi's correspondence.

But we don't see why Sir Richard should apologise for the officer concerned. This gentleman has proved in no unmistakable manner his worth and efficiency according to the best traditions of the bureaucracy. In fact, he should be promoted to the post of Chief Censorship in the Government of India and decorated with an O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire).

He has established his claim to both separately and jointly.

Sir Richard also expresses regret for "certain red pencil marks" in the letter.

We have a compelling desire to know what and where these red marks are, so that we may advise the officer in charge—or is it Sir Richard Tottenham this time?—still more.

An Indian Member of the Governor General's Executive is reported by a contemporary to have asked bitterly why Churchill should call them patriotic and wise when he doesn't accept their advice.

Obviously because they accepted membership of the Executive Council and its subsequent responsibilities.

But, of course, we agree that Churchill is wrong. Quite wrong in fact.

He shouldn't call our Hon'ble Members anything.

As the days progress, the impression is increasingly gaining ground that not one single Indian has reacted favourably to Mr. Winston Churchill's great and historic speech on India.

This is a dangerous impression and must be removed at once. We urgently request the London "Daily Telegraph" and that important all-India leader, Mr. N. M. Dumas, immediately to do so.

Thus Mr. V. D. Savarkar: "Had not Mr. Churchill's bold Parliament speech there were now more British forces in India than there had ever been, and was not that the only convincing argument advanced to assure England that there was no need to be anxious about the security of India?"

The Mahasabha leader's questions are unanswerable.

The Calcutta Muslim League organ, the "Star of India" describes Mr. Winston Churchill as "diehard Imperialist more fond of annexations than any confederation of freedom."

Have they really begun to understand the implications of Pakistan and the meaning of Churchill's patronage of 90 million Muslims?

"MAHASABHA MEETS LEAGUE", announces a headline. Subsequent Agency reports from the front, however, suggest that the situation—with acknowledgements to General MacArthur—remains "static."

According to Reuters' Moscow correspondent winter has set in in the Caucasus.

Its advent must have come as a great relief to the Krem—sorry, to the Anglo-American General Staffs in Britain.

his present programme stands unaffected is taken to show that no new development has occurred in yesterday's talks.

Dr. Mukherji's contention is that Mr. Jinnah has been saying that he is prepared to discuss with the leaders of the Hindu community. The Congress has declined to accept the position that it represents only Hindu community, but the Hindu Sabha claims to represent Hindu community and in this capacity has volunteered

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

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Indian Leaders Are Not Fifth Columnists Churchill's Unworthy Slander Resented

**Plethora Of Protests And Condemnations Of
British Premier's Affront To Indian People**

COLOMBO, Sept. 12. The point in Mr. Churchill's statement that the activities of the Congress Party "may well have been aided by Japanese 'fifth column' work", will cause most resentment, writes the "Daily News", the paper adds, "THE SUGGESTION THAT RESPECTED INDIAN PATRIOTS WOULD HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH AGGRESSORS AGAINST WHOM THEY WISH TO DEFEND THEIR MOTHERLAND IN AN UNJUSTIFIABLE AND UNWORTHY SLUR WHICH CAN DO NOTHING TO IMPROVE MATTERS IN INDIA".

The paper says: "Juggling with statistics, however, does not remove the fact that the central political demand of the Congress for immediate creation of an Indian National Government to organise the defence of India and carry on war alongside the United Nations has been voiced by other important sections in India. Apart from its demand for Pakistan the Muslim League has not shown its readiness to co-operate with such government."—A. P.

"FATUOUS CASUISTRY"

LAHORE, Sept. 12. Characterising Mr. Churchill's statement as "Little short of calamitous," the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes, "Every real nationalist—and their ranks include many who harbour the liveliest regard for Britain and who are unequivocally sincere in their support for the cause of the United Nations—can truly say that India asked for bread and has been given a stone."

"It is merely fatuous casuistry," adds the paper, "to seek to lower the prestige of the Congress by subtracting from India's myriads, the millions, who do not owe allegiance to this organisation and displaying the remaining few as possible Congress adherents."

To the 90 million Muslims, the 50 million untouchables and the 95 million state subjects, whom he counted as non-Congressmen, Mr. Churchill might have added 200 millions of politically unawakened and thus have had the satisfaction of proving that the Congress has following of minus 45 million—and the utter futility of his own outlook on India.

OPPORTUNITY WASTED

The paper considers that the Prime Minister could have fully satisfied the aspirations of the large bulk of sane nationalists feeling in this country, if he had reduced the conditions of transfer of power from Britain to India to the contribution of a representative national government fitted to be the repository of that power.

Had this been done Britain would have demonstrated as baseless the mass of suspicion, which exists in this country and, at the same time, would have placed on the shoulders of Indians themselves the burden of resolving the present imbroglio. A valuable opportunity has been wasted, concludes the paper.

"CAPITAL BLUNDER"

Writing under the caption, "A capital blunder," the "Tribune" says, Mr. Churchill's speech is so far from pouring oil on the troubled waters, as some people

in India had been hoping that it would, was even more reactionary than his speeches on India usually are.

It was the outcome of that deep-seated prejudice against the party of freedom in India, which has been the most conspicuous feature in his utterances on India during these many years, but of profound and in a person occupying the responsible position he does, amazing and wholly inexcusable ignorance.

Everything he said by way of proving the "Unrepresentative" character of the Congress was demonstrably untrue.—A. P.

"BRITAIN SHOULD SWALLOW PRIDE"

Strabolgi Stresses Need Of Impartial Mediator

LONDON, Sept. 12. The suggestion that Britain should "swallow its pride and invite the President of the United States to arbitrate on India" was made by Lord Strabolgi tonight. In view of the tremendous issues involved, it would be better to recognise now that "an outside and impartial mediator was needed." "Fighting in India was essential for the defeat of the Japanese, but he feared a repetition of what happened in Burma—where important elements turned to Japan after being rebuffed in London."—Reuter.

DROP THAT 'SUBALTERN TONE'

CARDIFF, Sept. 12. Criticism of the Premier's India statement was made by Lord Winter speaking at Cardiff today. "Fighting in India," he said, "certainly has a duty to all inhabitants of India to act firmly against whatever endangers the situation by threat of Japanese invasion. To that end, the Government must be supported in whatever steps it feels necessary. This is no time for wavering or weakness. It is not, however, in the spirit which animates the Prime Minister's declaration that we shall solve our difficulties in India and achieve a solution thereof that sensible men desire."

The time long since gone by to talk about India in tones of a cavalier subaltern of 1870. It must be made plain to the people of India that it is not in such a spirit or tone that liberal-minded men here think of that country and such men are determined that our relations with India shall not be settled in that spirit.

The message which should go out is that our first feeling about India is one of our profound and dread responsibility to safeguard her inhabitants from the dangers which confront them; that we also feel deep gratitude for the help which comes to us from India in our dangers and that our earnest prayer is that the conflicting interests in India may reach a solution which will enable us to crown our work in India by establishment of self-Government there so that our two free and independent countries may work out the future

in mutual confidence, comradeship, co-operation and partnership.—Reuter.

RANGA CHALLENGES CHURCHILL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12. Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) has issued the following statement to the press on Mr. Churchill's statement:—

"The tone and substance of Mr. Churchill's statement, do not differ from his former statement on Sin Fieners during the last war. India retorts with greater sincerity, conviction and justification to Mr. Churchill's vain effort to exume the Cripps proposals by repeating his own words that to the National Demand of India for immediate independence, as formulated by the Congress 'no one can add to them and no one can take anything away.'"

Mr. Churchill's mathematical performances about the non-supporters of the Congress are not new to India. It is the barest truth to say that the Kisan and Mazdoor masses are more Congress-minded to-day and their religious professions do not stand in the way of their united and enthusiastic demand for immediate freedom.

Despite Mr. Churchill and Co. the toilers in the fields and factories will continue to strive, irrespective of their religious differences, for India's independence.

Contesting Mr. Churchill's figures for the dead and assumed optimism regarding the serious disturbances, Prof. Ranga challenges him to order an impartial enquiry to ascertain full facts about the total number of firings and of the dead and disabled and also the number of towns and villages affected by them.—A. P.

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"Highly Dangerous" Speech

MADRAS, Sept. 12. Dr. George S. Arundale, commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech says that Mr. Churchill has committed a very badly formed speech in the House of Commons which is "not only in the worst possible taste but highly dangerous both to the internal situation in India and to that comradeship between India and Britain which is so essential to the successful prosecution of the war." This unstatesmanlike speech will be prejudicial to the carrying on of the war, for it will harden against Britain all elements which have been hoping for the best.—A. P.

Br. Premier Challenges Indian Nationalism, Says Yagnik

NADIAD, Sept. 13. Mr. Indulal Yagnik, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued the following statement:—

Mr. Churchill has declared war not merely on the National Congress but on the Indian nation. His pious platitudes on the Cripps plan cannot possibly infuse new life in its dead bones.

Mr. Churchill's faith in the mailed fist as the panacea of the Indian trouble must be denounced as futile.

The British Premier's challenge to the forces of Nationalism will, I am sure, evoke resounding replies from all parties in the country. I also trust his statement will stiffen the hearts and seal the unity of the party leaders now assembled at Delhi. If they align themselves behind the basic Congress demand for transfer of power, Mr. Churchill will be compelled to settle before long with the united leaders of India.—United Press.

LONDON.—At a formal visit to the Home Fleet the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered sermon on Sunday morning to a congregation of 1,000 ships company on board a flagship.—Reuter.

ALLAHBUX ON CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. Regarding the political situation Khan Bahadur Allahbux amplified his statement issued criticising Mr. Churchill's speech. He indicated that the Azad Muslim Conference comprised the Muslims, Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind, Ahlars, Krishak Praja Party of Bengal, the Nationalist Muslim Party of Bihar, Anjuman-i-Watan of Baluchistan and Khudai-Khidmatgars of the Frontier.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AMONG MUSLIMS

The Muslims represented the socially depressed classes among the Muslims and were wholeheartedly with the Congress.

The Azad Muslim Board had prepared a scheme for Hindu-Muslim settlement, but had not yet discussed it in a bigger conference.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind, said at a Press Conference that the flood havoc in Sind had rendered 25 per cent of the population homeless and submerged one-third of the cultivated land under water. There had been little or no loss of life.—United Press.

"Most Regrettable"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12. Characterising Mr. Churchill's statement in the Commons as thoroughly unsatisfactory, reactionary and lacking in statesmanlike grasp of the realities of the Indian situation, "The Leader" in an editorial says, "that at such a critical juncture with the enemy at the gate, the British Premier should have made a statement which instead of pouring oil over troubled waters is calculated to produce an irritable effect is most regrettable."—A. P.

MR. K. RAMA RAO'S RESIGNATION

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12. Mr. K. Rama Rao, Editor of the "National Herald" says that he has resigned membership of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference as a protest against the recent decision of the Standing Committee to agree to pre-censorship.—A. P.

BETRAYAL OF BR. YOUTH

Auto-Suggestion In Delhi Or Whitehall? Can't Save Disastrous Situation

MADRAS, Sept. 12. "All honour to the small band of Britishers in Calcutta who have seen farther than Mr. Churchill has done and have bestirred themselves to give their vision to others among their people. It is an irony of fate that certain manufacturing and financial interests of White India have tried to smother the voice of truth and are seeking to bolster up the British Prime Minister's disastrous policy of alienating all remaining friends in India," says Mr. Rajagopalachariar in the course of an interview on the move of certain Europeans in Calcutta under Mr. Arthur Moore's chairmanship.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar added:—"The young people of Britain who do not desire to hold India in bondage are being betrayed by the persons who have got hold of British politics during wartime. It is up to all thinking Britishers in India to raise their voice and help the heroic band in Calcutta. It is their duty as well as interest to

Leaguer Resigns

Charge Of "Fiddling Like Nero On Ill-Conceived Two-Nation Theory"

NAGPUR, Sept. 13. Mr. M. A. Yazdani, Honorary General Secretary of the District Muslim League, Raipur, and president-in-charge of the Primary Muslim League, Raipur, has resigned his primary membership of the Muslim League.

In the course of his letter of resignation to Mr. Jinnah Mr. Yazdani charges the Muslim League with "fiddling in troubled waters", which Mr. Yazdani says is against the teachings of Islam. Mr. Yazdani goes on to say that the leaders of the Muslims must have both religious and political qualifications. He says Mr. Jinnah looks to everything from the standpoint of his residence on the Malabar Hill, whose easy chair politics are contrary to the principles of Islam and the interests of the Muslims.

In the face of the common danger, instead of safeguarding and protecting Indians as a whole irrespective of caste and creed as the Prophet did in Medina, the League has preferred to fiddle like Nero on an ill-conceived two-nation theory, not known even to Muslim Leaguers.

TIME FOR SELF-DENIAL

Mr. Yazdani then asks Mr. Jinnah to accept the Congress offer and demand transfer of power to the Muslim League and adds: "It is time for self-denial. The League, if it stands aloof like Mirajafar, will jeopardise the interests of the nation."

He concludes by saying: "Obey your leader so long as he obeys God and his apostles but when he disowns them he is not to be obeyed," says the Holy Quran. As Islam is in danger—in the hands of Mr. Jinnah and his League (who are defying the teachings of Islam) they are not to be obeyed."—A. P.

DR. LATIF TO MEET HINDU SABHA LEADERS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. The "United Press" learns that Dr. S. S. Latif of Hyderabad, who is here, is likely to meet the Hindu leaders in connection with the efforts pursued for communal and national settlement during war-time.—United Press.

KARACHI ENQUIRY SHELVED

KARACHI, Sept. 12. "It would be to no purpose to order any further enquiry"—with this findings the Agha Enquiry Committee completely exonerates the Karachi Police force some individuals of which were publicly charged with mishandling arrested students during recent disturbances.—A. P.

PROTECTION FROM DIVE-BOMBING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12. Coastal and other important towns and cities of India and Ceylon are now protected against possible dive-bombing and low level attacks by the setting up of balloon barrages. At some centres the balloons have already become familiar objects, and during the next few weeks barrages will be seen floating over other vital spots in India.—A. P.



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"Japan should subjugate the nations of the East and conquer the world at the point of bayonet."

Oasta Nainichi—in the "Times of Japan"

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WHAT THEY SAY

WE COME TO LIBERATE ASIA AND BRING JUSTICE TO THE ASIATICS.

WHAT THEY DO

WE ASIATICS ONLY APPRECIATE MILITARY RULE. YOU'LL BE FLOGGED BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS FOR DARING TO COMPLAIN OF THEM!

COURTS OF JUSTICE

and worse, if the Japanese come to India

CHARLIE CHAN

RED CLAY DUST AND POLLEN ON THE HAWK'S TROUSERS—BUT HOW CAN THAT HELP YOU FIND HIM?

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SO NOW WE KNOW THE HAWK HAS A HIDEOUT WHERE WATER HYACINTH GROWS NEAR RED CLAY!

CLOSING IN

By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

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